

## Federal Management Regulation

## § 102-36.190

privately owned personal property available for transfer to a Federal agency, usually with reimbursement. If such reimbursable personal property is not transferred to another Federal agency, it may be offered for sale. Such property is not available for donation.

[65 FR 31218, May 16, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 33778, May 25, 2000]

### CONTRACTORS

#### **§ 102-36.175 Are there restrictions to acquiring excess personal property for use by our contractors?**

Yes, you may acquire and furnish excess personal property for use by your contractors subject to the criteria and restrictions in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 CFR part 45). When such property is no longer needed by your contractors or your agency, you must dispose of the excess personal property in accordance with the provisions of this part.

### COOPERATIVES

#### **§ 102-36.180 Is there any limitation/condition to acquiring excess personal property for use by cooperatives?**

Yes, you must limit the total dollar amount of property transfers (in terms of original acquisition cost) to the dollar value of the cooperative agreement. For any transfers in excess of such amount, you must ensure that an official of your agency at a level higher than the officer administering the agreement approves the transfer. The Federal Government retains title to such property, except when provided by specific statutory authority.

### PROJECT GRANTEES

#### **§ 102-36.185 What are the requirements for acquiring excess personal property for use by our grantees?**

You may furnish excess personal property for use by your grantees only when:

- (a) The grantee holds a Federally sponsored project grant;
- (b) The grantee is a public agency or a nonprofit tax-exempt organization under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 501);

(c) The property is for use in connection with the grant; and

(d) You pay 25 percent of the original acquisition cost of the excess personal property, such funds to be deposited into the miscellaneous receipts fund of the U.S. Treasury. Exceptions to paying this 25 percent are provided in § 102-36.190. Title to property vests in the grantee when your agency pays 25 percent of the original acquisition cost.

#### **§ 102-36.190 Must we always pay 25 percent of the original acquisition cost when furnishing excess personal property to project grantees?**

No, you may acquire excess personal property for use by a project grantee without paying the 25 percent fee when any of the following conditions apply:

(a) The personal property was originally acquired from excess sources by your agency and has been placed into official use by your agency for at least one year. The Federal Government retains title to such property.

(b) The property is furnished under section 203 of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 580a) through the U.S. Forest Service in connection with cooperative State forest fire control programs. The Federal Government retains title to such property.

(c) The property is furnished by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to State or county extension services or agricultural research cooperatives under 40 U.S.C. 483(d)(2)(E). The Federal Government retains title to such property.

(d) The property is not needed for donation under part 101-44 of this title, and is transferred under section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2358). Title to such property transfers to the grantee. (You need not wait until after the donation screening period when furnishing excess personal property to recipients under the Agency for International Development (AID) Development Loan Program.)

(e) The property is scientific equipment transferred under section 11(e) of the National Science Foundation (NSF) Act of 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1870(e)). GSA will limit such transfers to property within Federal Supply

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Classification (FSC) groups 12, 14, 43, 48, 58, 59, 65, 66, 67, 68 and 70. GSA may approve transfers without reimbursement for property under other FSC groups when NSF certifies the item is a component of or related to a piece of scientific equipment or is a difficult-to-acquire item needed for scientific research. Regardless of FSC, GSA will not approve transfers of common-use or general-purpose items without reimbursement. Title to such property transfers to the grantee.

(f) The property is furnished in connection with grants to Indian tribes, as defined in section 3(c) of the Indian Financing Act (24 U.S.C. 1452(c)). Title passage is determined under the authorities of the administering agency.

### **§ 102-36.195 What type of excess personal property may we furnish to our project grantees?**

You may furnish to your project grantees any property, except for consumable items, determined to be necessary and usable for the purpose of the grant. Consumable items are generally not transferable to project grantees. GSA may approve transfers of excess consumable items when adequate justification for the transfer accompanies such requests. For the purpose of this section "consumable items" are items which are intended for one-time use and are actually consumed in that one time; *e.g.*, drugs, medicines, surgical dressings, cleaning and preserving materials, and fuels.

### **§ 102-36.200 May we acquire excess personal property for cannibalization purposes by the grantees?**

Yes, subject to GSA approval, you may acquire excess personal property for cannibalization purposes. You may be required to provide a supporting statement that indicates disassembly of the item for secondary use has greater benefit than utilization of the item in its existing form and cost savings to the Government will result.

### **§ 102-36.205 Is there a limit to how much excess personal property we may furnish to our grantees?**

Yes, you must monitor transfers of excess personal property so the total dollar amount of property transferred (in original acquisition cost) does not

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exceed the dollar value of the grant. Any transfers above the grant amount must be approved by an official at an administrative level higher than the officer administering the grant.

### **Subpart D—Disposition of Excess Personal Property**

#### **§ 102-36.210 Why must we report excess personal property to GSA?**

You must report excess personal property to promote reuse by the Government to enable Federal agencies to benefit from the continued use of property already paid for with taxpayers' money, thus minimizing new procurement costs. Reporting excess personal property to GSA helps assure that the information on available excess personal property is accessible and disseminated to the widest range of reuse customers.

#### **REPORTING EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY**

#### **§ 102-36.215 How do we report excess personal property?**

Report excess personal property as follows:

(a) Electronically submit the data elements required on the Standard Form 120 (SF 120), Report of Excess Personal Property, in a format specified and approved by GSA; or

(b) Submit a paper SF 120 to the regional GSA Personal Property Management office.

#### **§ 102-36.220 Must we report all excess personal property to GSA?**

(a) Generally yes, regardless of the condition code, except as authorized in § 102-36.145 for direct transfers or as exempted in paragraph (b) of this section. Report all excess personal property, including excess personal property to which the Government holds title but is in the custody of your contractors, cooperatives, or project grantees.

(b) You are not required to report the following types of excess personal property to GSA for screening:

(1) Property determined appropriate for abandonment/destruction (see § 102-36.305).

(2) Nonappropriated fund property (see § 102-36.165).